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ADDITIONAL TREATIES AND DOCUMENTS CONCERNING OPIUM.¹

BRAZIL—CHINA. *Treaty of Tientsin.* 1881.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties agree to prohibit the subjects of each of them from importing opium into the ports of the other which are open to commerce, and from transporting opium from one port to another of the other country, either on their own account or on account of subjects or citizens of any other nation, whether in vessels belonging to the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties or in vessels belonging to subjects or citizens of a third nation.

Neither shall the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties be permitted to engage in the commerce of opium in the ports of the other which are open to commerce.

The most favored nation clause can not be invoked against the provisions of this Article.

GREAT BRITAIN—CHINA. *Convention between Great Britain and China relative to Burmah and China.* Signed at London, March 1, 1894.

ARTICLE XI.

The importation and exportation across the frontier, of opium and spirituous liquors is prohibited except in small quantities for the personal use of travellers. The amount to be permitted will be settled under Customs regulations. Infractions of the conditions set forth in this and the preceding Article will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

JAPAN—CHINA. *Treaty of commerce and navigation.* Signed at Peking, July 21, 1896; ratifications exchanged at Peking, October 20, 1896.

ARTICLE IX.

The Tariffs and Tariff Rules now in force between China and the Western Powers shall be applicable to all articles upon importation into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan, or upon exportation from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan. It is clearly understood that

¹ See part one of an article by Dr. Hamilton Wright, this JOURNAL, 3:648 (July, 1909); and the second part in this issue, p. 828.

all articles the importation or exportation of which is not expressly limited or prohibited by the Tariffs and Tariff Rules existing between China and the Western Powers may be freely imported into and exported from China, subject only to the payment of the stipulated import or export duties. But in no case shall Japanese subjects be called upon to pay in China other or higher import or export duties than are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation; nor shall any article imported into China from Japan, or exported from China to Japan, be charged upon such importation or exportation other or higher duties than are now or may hereafter be imposed in China on the like article when imported from or exported to the nation most favored in those respects.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be at the option of any Japanese subject desiring to convey duly imported articles to an inland market to clear his goods of all transit duties by payment of a commutation transit tax or duty equal to one-half of the import duty in respect of dutiable articles, and two and a half per cent upon the value in respect of duty-free articles; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever. It is understood that this Article does not apply to imported opium.

———. *Supplementary treaty of commerce and navigation.* Signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas China, with the object of reforming its fiscal system, proposes to levy a surtax in excess of the Tariff rates on all goods passing through the Custom Houses, whether maritime or inland and frontier, in order to compensate in a measure for the loss incurred by the complete abolition of likin, Japan consents to pay the same surtax as is agreed upon between China and all the Treaty Powers. With regard to the production tax, consumption tax, and excise, and the taxes on native opium and salt, leviable by China, Japan also consents to accept the same arrangements as are agreed upon between all the Treaty Powers and China. It is understood, however, that the commerce, rights, and privileges of Japan shall not, on account of the above, be placed at any disadvantage as compared with the commerce, rights and privileges of other Powers.

KOREA—CHINA. *Treaty of Seoul*. Signed at Seoul, September 11, 1899; ratifications exchanged at Seoul, December 14, 1899.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 2. The import of opium into Korea is prohibited, and if other foreign or Chinese grown opium is imported by Chinese subjects, it shall be confiscated and the offending party fined twice its original value.

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.¹

Signed at Berlin, November 3, 1906.

<i>Convention Radiotélégraphique Internationale conclue entre la Grande-Bretagne, l'Allemagne, les États-Unis d'Amérique, l'Argentine, l'Autriche, la Hongrie, la Belgique, le Brésil, la Bulgarie, le Chili, le Danemark, l'Espagne, la France, la Grèce, l'Italie, le Japon, le Mexique, Monaco, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, la Perse, le Portugal, la Roumanie, la Russie, la Suède, la Turquie, et l'Uruguay.</i>	<i>International Radiotelegraphic Convention concluded between Great Britain, Germany, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay.</i>
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Les soussignés, plénipotentiaires des gouvernements des pays ci-dessus énumérés, s'étant réunis en conférence à Berlin, ont, d'un commun accord et sous réserve de ratification, arrêté la convention suivante :

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the governments of the countries enumerated above, being assembled in conference at Berlin, have, by common consent and subject to ratification, agreed to the following convention :

ARTICLE 1^{er}.

Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à appliquer les disposi-

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties undertake to apply the provisions

¹ Text from British Treaty Series, [1909], No. 8.